

# COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

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Vol. I.]

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1825.

[No. 398.]

LANGDON CHEVRE is talked of as *Secretary of the Treasury*. If he is appointed, it will confirm our assertion, that he was the *Agent* between Adams the Usurper, and Clay the Traitor.

Those who desire a *TOWN MEETING*, need be under no apprehension of disappointment. They will have one in good time. The Voice of offended Democracy is not to be stifled—the majority of insulted virtue is not to be scorned with impunity.

The JACKSON STANDARD will be raised throughout the Union, on the 27th of March, 1825; and the Hero will again be triumphant in the Votes of a Grateful People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

SIR—I conceive that the object in calling the Town Meeting the other day, to be one of the greatest measures that could at this time be adopted; because great excitement exists among the People, in consequence of the UNPRECEDENTED and EXTRAORDINARY Election of King John the Second to the Presidential Chair. Under the influence of various and important considerations, I believe it should be one of the most politic measures that could be adopted, to convene a Town Meeting, where the People may express their feelings in a proper and becoming manner.

A REPUBLICAN.

From a Friend at Washington, dated 12th February, 1825.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—I have waited until the present moment to write you, in order that I might collect and know all the facts relative to the combination between Clay and Adams. Unwilling to believe, that men holding offices of high trust, could, or would be guilty of the base and dishonourable practices which have been alleged against them; and it is now, to me, a source of regret, to make known to you, that I have received sufficient information to satisfy my mind, of the truth of every word (in substance) contained in the letter of Mr. Kerner, which appeared in your paper of the 28th ultimo.

The result of the Election proves this fact conclusively; it is a subject which must not be forgotten, it is one, which every friend to Liberty and Republicanism must feel deeply interested in;—because Treachery, Intrigue, Corruption and Man-gement, have elevated to the first office in the gift of the only Republic on Earth, a man who is, and ever has been, an enemy to the Rights of Man, to Free Representation, and to the Republican Spirit of '76. I know not what will become of this Republic, if such principles and practices are tolerated by the People;—if such men as Henry Clay and J. Q. Adams, are suffered to sway the sceptre over these Independent States, when, and in what manner they please? And yet, Sir, they have succeeded so far, in doing it;—yes Sir, contrary to all principles of honour, virtue, integrity and patriotism, these two men—or rather these two monsters joined together, and without any regard whatever, to the known and expressed will of the Nation, have tricked, swindled, and cheated the American People out of the man of their choice.—And now, with all the effrontery of consummate Usurpers, tell us, we must, and shall submit to it. What dictated What Usurpation, and what a wanton violation of our Rights! How degraded and servile must the People be, to allow themselves thus to be used, mocked and spit upon—and that too, by such very mean men as Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams! And is it possible, that the Freeman of this Republic will quietly submit to the administration of men who have tricked and cheated them, and disregarded their suffrages? If they do, they deserve to be slaves.—What Sir, will arouse the American spirit, if such damnable Usurpation cannot? What should, if this does not? I answer, nothing! We are already prepared for the yoke,—and unless we awake from our slumbers, we are undone, we are lost forever!

Where is the American, who knows the politics of Adams, and the manner in which he has been elected, that will be content to see him at the Head of the Nation—and that too for four years? And then his Cabinet, to be composed of men equally obnoxious to the American People.—If Clay Secretary of State, his Treason can never be forgiven—Webster Secretary of War, an old Federalist, a justifier of the Hartford Convention!—These are the men that the knowing ones will constitute part of his Cabinet; who will be nominated for the Treasury Department, is not yet known. I am informed that it was offered to the present incumbent, and that he indignantly refused it, declining to have any thing to do with one who was lost to every thing like sincerity and truth, and who had sneaked

into office by cheatery and fraud.—To whom he will apply next, is uncertain; it is not believed, that any high-minded, honourable Republican, would so far degrade himself, as to accept the appointment, unless it would be for the purpose of guarding it, and watching the Usurper.

For my own part, I am opposed, as I ever have been, to John Quincy Adams being our President. Though had he been elected as every man should be, to fill that station, by the voice of the People, I could not now open my mouth against him; but as he has not been, and as he has shown such a fondness for office and power, and obtained it in the manner that he has, I for one, Protest against him being the President of the United States, and deny that he has been Constitutionally elected;—viewing as I do, every thing unconstitutional, when it is contrary to the true meaning and spirit of that sacred instrument, and in direct violation of the will of the People.

The Constitution says, the President shall be elected by the People. It is for their use and benefit all our laws and offices have been created. They alone have a right to say who shall administer those laws, and fill those offices. And when they do it, who should, or who has a right to find fault with his decision? Let it be right or wrong they alone are the sufferers. But such sufferings are of short duration; having the power to administer the antidote, and it being their interest to do it, they will apply the remedy, and soon the evil is removed, and all's well again. It may be a question of policy, when and in what manner, mischiefs complained of, should be removed: But the right to remove them none will question. And as to the policy of a measure, the people alone have the right to determine upon, and I trust they will never suffer any other power under Heaven, to controul or direct them in this particular; because their policy is their honesty, and must of course ever be the safest. If then, the power rests with the people, it is for them to right themselves when wronged. This is a duty, which they owe to themselves, and to their country. And as to the manner and time of doing it, they will judge—none else have the right.

The present crisis is one of momentous importance. The welfare, the glory, the happiness, and the independence of these states, depend entirely upon the virtue, valour, and patriotism of the honest yeomanry of our country. It will prove whether they are determined to live free, or willing to be slaves. Are they willing to sanction the election of Adams by submitting to it? If they do, I much mistake their character. No, they will not, they cannot; they love their country too well to yield to a misfortune, which a union of corrupt and wicked men has brought upon them. They are too sensible of the evil and their power, and ought to remove it. Peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must.

In a word, my dear Sir, our country is in danger; the Rights of the People have been sacrificed, and our republican principles torn to pieces, and trampled upon. This has all been done by Clay and Adams, to gratify their infernal ambition;—and are we to put up with it? They say we shall put up with it. And has it come to this, that we must bow obedience to the will of these men, and take fright at their nod. Must two thirds of the American people be rendered unhappy, merely to accommodate the ambition of the speaking chieftain and the eastern knave? Are we afraid of these mighty men? Why then need we hesitate? Why not act, and make such an example of these perfidious wretches, that future generations may know that the present generation were tenacious of their Rights, and never suffered them to be trampled upon with impunity.

To conclude, I am ready, and would glory in joining with you in supporting any measure that could be adopted to remove the existing evil, and secure future good, and the prosperity of our beloved country.

On this condition would I build my fame, And emulate the Greek or Roman name, To think Freedom's cause, bought cheaply with my blood, And die with pleasure, for my Country's Good. We must endeavour to get the old Go-

neral into the Presidency, sooner or later. I understand that every honorable man in Congress, as well as in the city, have determined to keep Clay at bay. None associate with, and few speak to him. He is laughed at, ridiculed, and despised.—No one pities, all hate him—but Adams; and it is doubtful whether he does or not. You may do as you please with this letter. It was not intended for publication; yet, should you think proper to publish it, or any part of it, do so, and put my name to it. I shall, under no circumstances, ask a Committee to enquire into the business, not having much faith in a portion of that body, after having witnessed the recent conduct of those TRAITORS, who betrayed and sold their country.

Your Friend and Servant,

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.  
To those Members of the Eighteenth Congress, To whom it may apply.

The success of the Triumvir, Anthony, Augustus, and Lepidus, its hangers and salesmen, do highly incentive to your vanities; if used as such, will prove a dangerous precedent to your gentlemen. A reading people, spread over a wide country, with ready means of concert, forms quite a different material from that of Rome at that period.

Beware of the intoxicating vanities incident to a confined seat in a house, that heretofore has but echoed your will, and acknowledged you to be the all-potent dispenser of a nation's destinies—of a people's, whose free will (but for your murky intrigues) would have spared you the danger of now acting in a field, where passion may be expected to blind your judgment, and yield you the ready victims of pride and ambition. Of the fatal effects of which, may I be permitted to warn you by transcribing with but little variation (to bring it more home) the following monitory distich:

From the Arab.

"Fail mortal of presumptuous heart,  
With fortune's teach'rous gifts elate;  
Behold the end of Bonaparte,  
And tremble at the prospect of his fate."

This people, in whom you, in all your declamatory performances designed for the public eye, acknowledge sovereignty, but whom you in effect treat as servants that legitimately can will amongst, in contradiction to their master's will, have their own opening eyes upon you; and not for good, but evil, as respects your supposed designs. Notwithstanding the mists raised to intercept the nation's view, and obscure a SUN, before whose rays, your imaginary and shadowy importance disappear, the people have said that in him alone they will confide. In this case, vain, as wicked, will be the attempt to give to mimic, the properties of *plutus*; and weak the mind that in the sophistry now resorted to, expects to find a shield. To deny that ANDREW JACKSON is the People's choice, for absurdity, is equalled by nothing, except that of asserting, that J. Q. Adams is.

It may, also, be salutary to remind you of a maxim, in both Physics and Morals, viz: *A corrupt fountain necessarily issues impure waters.*—Also, another in Law, viz: *Præsumitur omni acti or contracti, et invalidati a falsis, dependentibus eon.* All bargaining and cabdling in your house, will, therefore, be considered as *fraud* and *corruption*, and any imputation thereof, real or imaginary, will be verified by the people.

Caesar's wife must not be suspected, and suspicion in this case, will be followed with consequences equal with those merited by guilt. Among which may be enumerated, in addition to that before hinted at, a determination on the part of the people, that, though willing to go to Washington for government, still, till Washington is purified, they never there will go for governors, nor take them, however pressing may be the offer.

That more than suspicion rests on you, as being the authors of those wicked intrigues, originating in envy, self-aggrandizement (the base of lesser minds) that, excited by the presentation to the nation of one, before whom you instinctively felt a self-degrading inferiority, has by detraction and dividing the public mind in some districts, prevented a choice by the people, and brought to an angry house for decision, a question of the highest importance to the nation; and this, at a most inauspicious period for such reference, when, in such excitement you readily find advantage, may be inferred from a late declaration of the *Nestor* of your council:—"As Congress ever has, so it must, and will make the Presidents."

May a sense of the advantage that wily intriguers ever take of a highly excited popular assembly, and of their propensity to create such excitement for their own corrupt purposes, be duly estimated by the honorable and virtuous members of the House; to whom, under God, do millions now look for deliverance from impending woe.

Pro Bono Publico.

N. B. At a great distance from the Capitol, the above was written after the receipt of Mr. Clay's and Kerner's cards; and when it was by some anticipated that the enemies indulged against General Jackson by the former, would defeat his election, (before secure,) and by preventing a choice, permit the duties of the *frat*, to devolve on the second officer of the government.

Feb. 12, 1825.

P. B. P.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.  
The Old Dynasty Revived;  
Or, "Gag and Sedition" Diabols

Furnished up for sudden and unexpected parade. Would you suppose 't would come to pass, A seditious smoke by a Jack Ass? Yet it is done, and in a Court That ought to punish the Aggressor, not the

But rhyme is wasted on such stuff, Because 'tis nothing but a puff; See what is here called honest stuff! What a set of emblems on his back!

"The Yankee Jack, a faul' toat, Carrying 'th' Yankee's' notions" what a load! With these he'll shackle, gag, and plot, And send your Liberties to pot.

See Treason's Clay-face peck by a cat, Leering at pappoose papa-man's scat, To think how well his "CARD" he's play'd, In having Treason's State in Trade.

For what avails the People's Choice, Since Traitor Clay, with single voice, Can transfer States, effecting sales, For Treason's Jack, the "PRINCE OF WALES?"

Can send their suffrages to petition, With George's Law against sedition; For speaks Clay e'er not a house For any Member of the House.

Except 'one, a very big cunk," I sing, "Duch Blacksmith, nam'd GEORGE KERNER, With whom CLAY meant a bit to tiffle, But KERNER dard him with a tiffle."

The "dastard" leering George's face, Dawls out before the House, in Trade, And begg'd a Committee should try him, But George, right staunch, soon did defy him.

The Committee, ah! don't know better, And paid't before the House the Letter When KERNER wrote—So thought it best That Congress at the matter rest.

Now CLAY seeing this, resolv'd to try A shuffling deal, FIVE STATES to buy—"KENTUCKY," "OHIO," "ILLINOIS," "MISSOURI," "LOUISIANA," boys.

JACK urges him to stake his "CARD." The Bargain made, the State's Trade'd, And whilst the YANKEE plays the Knave, BRAVE JACKSON all the Honors saves.

Thus the USURPER gains the "Old Trick," A card he'd would make a Godrick, And Treason's poison'd purport loves, The Nation feels the wound it gives.

FACTION and TYRANNY stalk abroad, You'll see her foot-prints on the road; Depend upon't, a British scourge, Ere long this happy Land will purge.

Therefore, all Freeman can't but doubt it, The Godless Liberty must be routed, For far the basest do some harm To driving Spooks on "BRANTREE" Farm.

ONE OF THE "HILLS." The Last Quarterly Review—Old England by a "New England man"—Book-keeping influence over Reviews—Washington Irving.

(From Blackwell's Edinburgh Magazine.) (CONCLUDED.) The matter of these ghost-stories of his, however, is not the only, nor even the chief thing, I have to find fault with.—They are old stories, and I am sorry to add, they are not improved by their new dress. The tone in which Mr. Irving does them up, is quite wrong. A ghost story ought to be a ghost story. Something like seriousness is absolutely necessary, in order to its producing any effect at all on the mind—and the sort of half-witty vein, the little dancing quips, &c. &c. with which these are set forth, entirely destroy the whole matter. [I speak of his management of European superstitions, be it noticed, and not at all of the American.] There were some ghost-stories in the Album, well worth a bit of these. The Fox-hunters are crumbe recited, and bad crumbe too; for Mr. Irving no more understands an English fox hunter, than I do an American judge. The same thing may be said of the whole most hackneyed story of Buckthorne, which is a miserable attempt at an English Wilhelm Meister; and yet one can with difficulty imagine a man of Mr. Irving's sense producing this lame thing at all, if he had read recently either that work or the *Roman Comique*. Buckthorne is really a bad thing—*nulla virtute redemptum*. A boarding-school miss might have written it.

But the German part of the adventure has turned out exactly nothing, and this will perhaps be the greatest mortification to those who open Mr. Irving's new book. Any body, at least, who had read Knickerbocker, and who knew Deutschland, either the upper or the nether, must have expected a rich repast indeed, of Meinherin and Myneher. All this expectation is met with a mere cipher. There is nothing German here at all, except that the preface is dated *Mentz*, and that the author has cribbed from the German books he has been dabbling in, some fables which have not the merit either of being originally or characteristically German.

The Italy, too, is a sad failure, indeed. Here is an American, a man of letters, a man of observation, a man of feeling, a man of taste. He goes, with a very considerable literary reputation, as his passport at once and his stimulus, to the most interesting region, perhaps, in the old world, and he brings from it absolutely nothing except a few very hackneyed tales of the Abruzzi Bandits, not a bit better than Mrs. Maria Graham's trash, and the narrative of a grand robbery perpetrated on the carriage of Mr. Alderman Popkins! The story of the Inn at Terracina is, perhaps, as pure a specimen of Leadenhall-street common-place, as has appeared for some time past. Why a man of education and talent should have ventured to put forth such a poor second-hand, second-rate manufactures, at this time of day, it entirely passes my imagination to conceive.—Good Heavens! are we come to this, that men of this rank cannot even make a robbery terrific, or a love-story tolerable? But, seriously, the use Mr. Irving has made of his Italian travels, must sink his character very wo-

fully. It proves him to be devoid not only of all classical recollections, but of all genuine enthusiasm of any kind; and I believe you will go along with me when I say, that without enthusiasm of some sort, not even a humorist can be really successful. If Mr. Irving had no eyes for tower, temple, and tree, he should at least have shown one for peasants and pageants. But there is nothing whatever in his Italian Sketches that might not have been produced very easily by a person (and not a very clever person neither) who had merely read a few books of travels, or talked with a few travellers. Rome, Venice, Florence, Naples,—this gentleman has been over them all, crayon in hand, and his Sketch-book is, wherever it is not a blank, a blunder.

Mr. Irving, after writing, perhaps after printing one volume, and three-fourths of another, seems to have been suddenly struck with a conviction of the worthlessness of the materials that had thus been passing through his hands, and in a happy day, and a happy hour, he determined to fill up the remaining fifty or sixty pages, not with milk-and-water stuff about ghosts and bandits, but with some of his own old genuine stuff—the quaintnesses of the ancient Dutch heets and frows of the delicious land of the Mannatoes. The result is, that this small section of his book is not only worth the bulk of it five hundred times over, but really, and in every respect, worthy of himself and his fame. This will live, the rest will die in three months.

I do most sincerely hope this elegant person will no longer refuse to believe what has been told him very often, that all real judges are quite agreed as to the enormous, the infinite, and immeasurable superiority of his American Sketches over all his European ones. If he does not, he may go on publishing pretty octavo with John Murray for several years to come; and he may maintain a very pretty rank among the Mayfair blue-stockings and their half-emasculated hangers-on; but he must infallibly sink altogether in the eyes of really intelligent and manly readers,—whose judgment, moreover, is always sure, at no very distant period, to silence and over-throw the mere "commentary opinionant."

It is, indeed, high time that Mr. Irving should begin to ask of himself a serious question.—What is it that I am to be known by hereafter? He is now a man towards fifty, nearly twenty years have passed since his first and as yet his best production, the *History of New York*, made its appearance. He has most certainly made no progress in any one literary qualification since then. There is far keener and readier wit in that book,—far, far richer humour, far more ingenious a style, than in all that have come after it put together; and, however reluctant he may be to hear it said, the style of that book is by miles and miles superior to that in which he now, almost always, writes.

Long ere now, Mr. Irving must, I should think, have made considerable discoveries as to the nature and extent of his own powers. In the first place, he must be quite aware that he has no inventive faculties at all, taking that phrase in its proper and more elevated sense. He has never invented an incident—unless, which I much doubt, the idea of the Stout Gentleman's story was his own;—and as for inventing characters, why, he has not even made an attempt at that.

Secondly, The poverty and barrenness of his European Sketches alone, when compared with the warmth and richness of his old American ones, furnishes the clearest evidence that he is not a man of much liveliness or imagination; nothing, it seems, excited him profoundly since he was a stripling roaming about the wild woods of his province, and enjoying the queer far goings on of the Dutch-descended burghers of New York. This is not the man that should call himself, as if *par excellence*, a *traveler*—*celum non animinum mutat*—he is never at home, for any purpose at least, except among the Yanks.

Thirdly, Mr. Irving must be aware that he cannot write any thing serious to much effect. This argues a considerable lack of path in the whole foundations of his mind, for the world has never seen a great humorist who was nothing but a humorist. Cervantes was a poet of poets—and Swift was Swift. A mere joker's jokes go for little. One wishes to consider the best of these things as an amusement for one's self, and as having been an exertion of the unbending powers only of their creator. Now Mr. Irving being, which he certainly is, aware of these great and signal deficiencies, is surely acting in a foolish fashion, when he publishes such books as *The Pales of a Traveller*. If he wishes to make for himself a really enduring reputation, he must surpass considerably his previous works—I mean he must produce works of more uniform and entire merit than any of them, for he never can do any thing better than some fragments he has done already. He must, for this purpose, take time, for it is obvious that he is by no means a rapid collector of material, whatever the facility of his penmanship may be. Farther, he must at once cut all ideas of writing about European matters. He can never be any thing but an imitator of our Goldsmiths here.—on his own soil he may rear a name

and a monument, *are perennis*, for himself. No, he must allow his mind to dwell upon the only images which it ever can give back with embellished and strengthened hues. He must riot in pumpkins, grinning negroes, smoking skippers, plump jolly Dutch maidens, and their grizzly-peiwigg'd papas. This is his world, and he must stick to it. Out of it, it is but too apparent now, he never can make the name of Washington Irving what that name ought to be.

Perhaps there would be no harm if Mr. Irving gave rather more scope to his own real feeling in his writings. A man of his power and mind have opinions of one kind or another, in regard to the great questions which have in every age and country had the greatest interest for the greatest minds. Does he suppose that any popularity really worthy a man's ambition, is to be gained by a determined course of smooth speaking? Does he really imagine that he can be *all things to all men*, in the Athenian Street sense of the phrase, without emasculating his genius, and destroying its chances of perpetuating fame? I confess, there is to me something not unlike impertinence, in the wondrous caution with which this gentleman avoids speaking his mind. Does he suppose that we should be either sorry or angry, if he spoke out now and then like a Republican, about matters of political interest? He may relieve his soul from this humane anxiety as to our peace of mind. There is no occasion for lugging in politics direct in works of fiction, but I must say, that I cannot think it natural for any man to write in those days so many volumes as Mr. Irving has written, without in some way or other expressing his opinions and feelings. He is, indeed, "A gentle sailor, and a summer sea."

But he may depend on it, that nobody has ever taken a stronger hold of the English mind, whose own mind has not had for one of its first characteristics, *manliness*; and I have far too great a respect for the American mind, to have any doubts that the same thing will be said of it by any one, who, two or three hundred years hence, casts his eye over that American literature, which, I hope, will, ere then, be the glorious rival of our own.

But enough for this time. Few people have admired Mr. Irving more than myself—few have praised him more—and certainly few wish him and his career better than I do at this moment.

Eighteenth Congress,

SENATE SESSION.

Tuesday February 12.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. it was ordered that one thousand copies of the Message yesterday received from the President of the United States, showing the progress made by the Board of Engineers, in surveying certain canal routes, be printed for the use of the Senate.

The President communicated the credentials of the Hon. John Gaillard, appointed a Senator by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, for the term of six years from and after the 3d day of March next; which was read, and ordered to lie on file.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred on the 31st of January last, reported a bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the State of Alabama, which was read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, it was ordered that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Richard W. Meade, and that it be referred to the Secretary of State.

The bills, entitled "An act making appropriations for the year 1825," and "An act making appropriations for the Navy of the United States for the year 1825," were read a third time, as amended, passed, and returned to the House.

The Senate then resumed, as in Committee of the whole, (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the Chair,) the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, and to provide for three additional Circuit Courts; the question being on re-committing the bill with instructions.

On a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, a long debate took place, which consumed the remainder of the day's sitting. Finally, The question being taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—YEAS 16—NAYS 28.

The question then recurring on the motion to re-commit the bill with instructions,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 14.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Livermore, resigning his seat in this House; which was laid on the table.

Ordered, That notice of the resignation of the member from New Hampshire be given, by the Speaker, to the Governor of that state.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Department of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures of the National Armories, and the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1824; which was laid on the table.

[For Conclusion, see last page.]



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## COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

### Practical Doctrines of the Constitution of the Despot Government of the United States.

1. The Vote of the MINORITY rules.
2. The CHIEF MAGISTRACY is put up to the Highest Bidder in the House of Representatives—and the most desperate Gambler always succeeds in the purchase.
3. The SECRETARY OF STATE is the *Heir Apparent* of the Presidency, and he seldom fails in buying the People.
4. If a PRESIDENT has a SON, that SON is always entitled to be President.
5. The People call themselves FREE!—This is the most curious and ridiculous anomaly in their whole system.

### CLAY

Has obtained the *fruits of his political willow*—the Department of State, and is now *HER Majesty's* PRINCE OF WALES to King John the Second!—If the SENATE are so base and corrupt as to approve the nomination, we hope for the honor of the country, and of human nature, they may have honesty enough to scorn the notion of the appointment of a last man, to say, the lowest office in the gift of the *Unper* if they do, on Liberty and a *induced* gone, and the Senate will be as *prostrate* as the House.

We republish the following from the *Tory National Gazette* of this City, a paper not only in the pay of Adams, but surmised to be under the golden control of the *English Cabinet*.—We republish it, that the Democrats and Jacksonmen may see the scorn and contempt with which this malignant tool, and despicable minion of Adams and of England, treats them. Is it, we ask, to be patiently borne? Shall we submit to such dastardly insolence? Will the People allow this dastardly tool to be heard and decide them?—Shame! shame on Democracy and Jacksonmen, if they do.

From Walsh's Tory Gazette.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, treating of the Election, observe—

"Philadelphia, though many were disappointed by the result, private letters say, there was a *rumor* that Adams was elected, and the crowd who surrounded the Post-Office on the arrival of the Mail."

"The proposition of citizens disappointed by the result, was much smaller than the Intelligencer may suppose, or wish. A large proportion of those who preferred some other candidate to Mr. Adams, acquiesce with a very gentle and comfortable resignation. And, considerable as was the poll for him here, it is not to be taken as a full criterion for his popularity. Throughout Pennsylvania he was held in great esteem, and we may say favorably; but circumstances prevent an adequate demonstration of his strength among us as a candidate."

"Sober and reflecting people, whatever may have been their preferences, wish the Constitution to be paramount. They will not cut the sheet-anchor. The history and result of the public meeting held on Wednesday afternoon, illustrate the prevalent spirit of order and loyalty to that instrument. It was called for the purpose of force, complaint, and reprehension. No person could be induced to act as chairman; no organization could be accomplished; it became a scene of jocularity and drollery. When the attendant of the room, despairing of any regular procedure, carried off the chair, a *wag* exclaimed, 'now that the chair is taken, let us set about business.' A merry shout ensued, and the assembly soon dispersed, crying out, for aught we know—*hurra for Adams!* No one, at any time, dreaded a tumult about the Post-Office, or, perhaps, any where else. We are reminded by what occurs, of the remark of an aged and shrewd foreigner, made some years ago, to exemplify the influence of our institutions & social condition. These Republicans, said he, appear occasionally to be terribly chafed and inflamed; they hold town-meetings; they make furious harangues; they pass vehement resolutions, and then—they go quietly home and drink tea gaily with their families; or a party, perhaps, adjourn to a tavern, and sup together in a most convivial and happy mood."

### Look Here,

#### People of the West and South!

We had taken our seat, to write an article, as usual, on the late strange and monstrous events, of the corrupt Election of the President;—to ask, as we are often prompted to through the day, whether it was all a *dream*—an illusion—if we are yet awake—and whether, we mean to submit, or to yield to the eternal tyranny of the Leading Men! Before we had taken out pen, however, the following articles from *Nash's Advocate*, caught our eye; and the Democratic sentiments of one so exactly coincided with our own, that we

thought it superfluous to touch the subject anew. The suggestion, however, that the next President will come from New York, and that for 20 years, no man will be elected to that station, *South of the Potomac*, demand the attention of the PEOPLE OF THE WEST!—We have no objection to it, that we now see—but—People of the West, remember, THIS IS THE WORK OF YOUR TRAITOR CLAY!!—But we think, the writer is in error, as it respects the next Election. JACKSON still lives, and we shall truly, be much disappointed, if he does not yet Reign.

### From Albany.

Monday Feb. 15.

We have heard the news, the long agony is over and the Bourbons are restored, and the legitimate candidate of the Federal party has succeeded to the Presidency. This event was not expected—conceding to Mr. Adams great weight of personal character and talents, it was hoped that the Democratic party of the Union, although much divided and broken down, could have rallied—could have sustained itself—and would have made great sacrifices to have prevented a result so fatal to the interests and principles of the party. A state and section of country which, during the late war, may be said to have been in hostility to the great voice of public justice—to the law of the land, and the dearest rights of our country, is thus favoured with the Presidency, to the exclusion of those states, which exhibited a bright example of patriotism; and an individual is selected, in opposition to those who had permanent and great claims on public favour. What objects, what calculations, and what results, are to grow out of this singular decision, time must show—one fact however, is certain and undeniable—the election of Adams proves how weak and futile it is to oppose the President in the choice of his successor; and with his patronage, his power and extensive influence, he may defy sectional and party interference, nay, even a majority of the electoral votes of the people. It is true that the defection of Mr. Clay has produced the election of Mr. Adams, but it is no less true, that the preparations and arrangements for this result, as made for several years, by Mr. Monroe, were productive of the ultimate result originally contemplated. Mr. Monroe could not well advance Mr. Adams to the Presidency, while the Democratic party existed, as powerful and united as it did when he was sworn into office. He took the necessary steps to put down the safe and generous party which had patronised him, and thus gradually advanced his favourite. The power of the President, when exercised as it has been, is beyond doubt and beyond control.

We now must expect to see affairs somewhat similar to those of '88. The confidential friends and associates of the President elect, are the Kings and Otis's, the Websters, Quincys, Cabots, &c. &c. men against whom influence and misrule, the old republicans have been struggling for twenty-five years—men who almost broke us down in spirit and in freedom during the late war, can we, as a party, unite under the banners of John Quincy Adams? If we cannot, are we prepared to abandon the party, or rather should we not, in these dangerous times of party tergiversation, rally and sustain our principles—principles which can never be relinquished without surrendering the freedom of our institutions? Mr. Adams, as far as his executive duties may affect the country, will, in all probability, act justly and judiciously, but on all questions of party, we have no right to expect favour or preference.

One point is certain—though Mr. Clay has evidently been governed in this preference, by the expectation that the west will, at the end of four years, claim and have the Presidency, yet it is placed beyond doubt, that for twenty years, no President will be chosen south of the Potomac—a statue of limitation which cannot embrace Mr. Clay, consequently his decision in favour of Mr. Adams—in favour of his rival—in favour of the man against whom he promised to write a book, will give him no prospective advantage. If sectional views are to govern—if sectional preferences are to be recognized, we then will be sectional, and with good and sufficient cause. We hope the next President will come from the STATE OF NEW YORK, the first state in the union—a state which pays nearly half the revenue into the coffers of the nation—a state which gallantly sustained the nation during the late war—a state unequalled in its resources, its population, its spirit, its improvements, and the talents and acquirements of its numerous pre-eminent citizens. Shall we New Yorkers allow the powers and influence of this great state to be trifled with and bargained away, or shall we, in time, put in a claim for this first honour, which will not be disputed, and which probably will be cheerfully conceded to us? We hope to see our citizens more united—more sincerely attached to their state, and like Virginia and Massachusetts, having hereafter, a proper share of state pride. We name no man, we have many men of claims and talent, and we can make no selection, on political grounds, which can be more objectionable than the present one.

The friends of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD have done their duty—they struggled but in vain against the powerful patronage and management of President Monroe. We can do no more than to repeat our confidence in the political and moral integrity and fitness of that good man and valuable citizen whose election has been thus frustrated. Our principles are our own, and our course shall be consistent, candid, and fearless. We shall

honorably support, and honorably oppose the next administration, as its acts shall warrant. We shall continue to advocate republican doctrines, regular nominations—and the great state of New-York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1825.

DEAR SIR—The 'Holy Alliance' having packed the cards, and secured all the honors and odds tricks, flattered themselves the game was over. General Jackson's friends were to be soothed into a good humour, and the Crawfordites were to be treated as the ministry do the opposition in Great Britain: the leaders provided for; and thus all political quarrels being terminated, John the second, and Prince Hal, were to enjoy a smooth sea and pleasant weather for the next four years. According to this plan of a general amnesty, the first move was, to secure Mr. Crawford—It would be gratifying to Mr. Adams if that gentleman would remain in the Treasury—but, alas! the diplomatist was check-mated—Mr. Crawford instantly declined the intended honor; and will retire to Georgia after the 4th of March. By the way, it was rather unkind of Mr. Adams to rob Mr. Clay of one of his conscientious scruples. Mr. Clay could not support Mr. Crawford, on account of the state of his health; yet Mr. Adams thinks him capable of superintending the most laborious and complicated department of the government! Thus, unexpectedly foiled, what will be the next move, we are left to conjecture. It is generally presumed the department of state is reserved for the heir apparent.

The conduct of Mr. Crawford and General Jackson is the subject of general admiration; both have evinced throughout this affair, a purity, and unbending integrity, which the people of the United States will know how to appreciate and reward.—The former is seen only in the bosom of his family, calm and dignified as he has been throughout the contest—unmoved by any honors accorded to the lord of the ascendant; and resisting all his solicitations. The general is the admiration of every eye; and, though defeated, wherever he appears, he moves the victor still; and

"Gives the world the assurance of a man!" while his antagonist looks like one who had

"From a shelf the precious diadem stole."

However highly the friends of General Jackson may have estimated his character, its grandeur has never been developed till now. He is naturally of the highest order of mind, and from impulse rises with the occasion. Seldom from yielding to the sullen or angry passions natural to other men, not a shadow of disappointment rests upon his brow; he bears a loftier mien; sublimity, with unaffected dignity, to the constitutional voice of his country; congenate to his competitor; and with a magnanimity natural to his character, and with admirable composure appears to look forward to the period when both will make another appeal to that high chemistry, where constitutional must yield to the equity and justice of the Sovereign People. The conduct of Gen. Jackson towards Mr. Crawford still more strongly illustrates his extraordinary character. The friends of these gentlemen were anxious to effect an interchange of civilities between them before the election, probably with a view to produce a more perfect union among their friends, in order to defeat what they thought a corrupt coalition.—Every effort was made to induce the general to call on Mr. Crawford but in vain. Not even the temptation of the presidency could move him to take a step which might be supposed designed to favour his own election; he bore his honour on his crest—he would not be suspected. So scrupulous, indeed, was he, that when Mr. Crawford visited the senate he would not be introduced. This was attributed to an implacable temper, while it was nothing but the purest and most inflexible integrity. The moment the contest was over, General Jackson waved all ceremony, and voluntarily called upon Mr. Crawford. The meeting between these honorable men took place yesterday; and I am told by a friend, that it was the most interesting interview he ever witnessed.

Such is the character of General Jackson, who has been represented as dangerous to our civil institutions, and capable only of directing the storm of battle. FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER. Secrets and Anecdotes of the Bench and Bar.—No. 6. Mr. Editor.—There are various public trusts which may be safely conferred on a man in insolvent circumstances if he be honest and capable. A mere executive duty requires little, or no exertions, of intellectual fortitude or courage; because there is no direct personal responsibility. A number of the principal and other officers of your Banks, Insurance Companies and other public Institutions, have been unfortunate in business. They make good accountants, excellent observers and advisers, and prompt, able, and vigilant agents; for they have experience and information, and acting under the authority, and by the instructions of others, they feel no restraint. The pursuits or illustrations of literature are also in a great degree unaffected by the insolvent circumstances of its Preacher or Professor. In all these cases, however, there should have been a personal security, obtained by an insolvent discharge.

But I am yet to learn that the performance of any public duty, where there is a direct personal responsibility required for its faithful execution, does not suffer, by being lodged with an individual who is not only insolvent, but who has no personal protection from arrest and imprisonment. Independent of his restraint under which a man thus situated will act, the community must have a diminished confidence in his firmness and impartiality.

This is a matter, so interwoven with the experience of men, that in all instances, where there is an immediate controlling power, the check, though delicately, is always promptly given, and the incumbent, permitted to withdraw.

I know of no instance but one, of a man thus fettered and unprotected, sitting on a bench. There is something revolting in it, to every consideration of delicacy and discretion; for he who has not an honest security for his own liberty, can scarcely be thought a safe repository, for those of his neighbors; and nothing can be more dangerous, or unwise, than to dispense with this objection, on the score of sympathy, for it may be unmerited. The Insolvency may have been occasioned by prodigality, and licentious living; and at all events, no man is entitled to the public patronage or bounty, but for the performance of public services.

You have much just complaint, for the delays and uncertainties of Justice. I know of no State, however, whose judicial system is more wisely planned, and whose citizens have had a more unequal distribution of this blessing than yours. You have in most, if not all, of your county districts President judges of integrity, and respectable judicial talents. It is thought there are exceptions, if so, it is hoped, that the legislature investigation, will correct the evil. But in the metropolis, where large commercial transactions, unlimited conflicting interests, and the unfavorable associations of civil, are so extensive, and fruitful in litigation, and where you must require the administration of the laws, from able and learned men, you have suffered most. I am not prepared to say, that this proceeds from any other cause, than the existence of the most polluted and foul combination of cabals, and bench and bar aristocracy, with which your city is scourged, and by which all the appointments, there made, for those offices, for several years, have been, with one exception, mainly influenced or procured.

But I do say, and it is with shame I confess the fact, that the consequences have been disgraceful to the character of the state, and have involved the rights and interests of suitors, in the most perplexing and doubtful dilemma. Let us examine the whole grounds, and I can safely hazard the prediction, that those who make with me, this leisurely excursion, will recognize at every step, the truth of the illustrations.

There are but few men qualified for the Bench. Next to the science of government, that of the Judiciary is the most responsible, and requires the best talents and experience; intellectual energy; and capacity for commanding and deserving public confidence.

Your President Judges (it is of them I am now about to speak) are gentlemen of the Law. They should, therefore, be selected from the most learned and intelligent of that profession. The men can be obtained for these offices, as the commission is for life, and the salary amply sufficient; experience has abundantly shown this. The first legal quality they should possess, is an accurate and distinct knowledge of the History of the Law; without an acquaintance with the reasons and occasions, which give rise to a rule we may adopt as a grave decision, an unfaithful syllabus of a mere case; and as a sound principle, an obituary dictum of a single Judge—you have one or two judges, who do not know what this learning means.

There is much evil arises from the want of a mild and amiable deportment from the court. No man of low or vulgar breeding should be elevated to a Bench. It should be an example to, as it is, in some measure, the representative of the people for delicacy of manners, and civility and discretion of language. It is these qualities which constitute the whole secret of judicial dignity. No man will ever receive respect, who either asks or demands it. True and pure reverence is a spontaneous tribute of the heart; and he who has the genuine worth which commands it, is too exalted and lofty in his nature, to be conscious of the adulation of man. The late Judge Cox, was a striking example of this valuable trait in the character of the Bench. He was mild, accessible, patient, and fatherly. He subdued every one by his obliging and amiable deportment; he never interrupted or brow-beat counsel, nor abused and traduced them in charging a Jury. He was revered by the junior, and esteemed by the elder members of the Bar, and valued by all who knew him. It would be happy for the community, if the Judge who now sits in his chair, would follow his example. The United States Circuit Judge, who holds that Court in your City, and who has been justly called the friend of Judges, has marked out a path for his brethren to walk in. No one ever heard him hold a trifling and light conversation from the Bench, and call up a favourite, and whisper in his ear, to pass off for him, upon the crowd, a show of court confidence. No one ever saw him, in his judicial chair, reading novels, writing private letters, gazing, yawning, or just asleep and nodding. No one has known him to profane this sanctuary of the people's rights, by sending from it during an argument (a twisted slip of paper by the upstart) obscene double entendres, vulgar puns, and licentious criticisms to the idle or lounging joke-crackers at the fire-place.

In its proper place, and at a suitable time, he can enjoy with the purest zest and pleasure, the delights of rational conversation. But on the Bench he honestly represents the majesty of the people, and the dignity of their laws. He listens with a respectful attention to the soundest, and the weakest arguments, alike—and he should do so. By this means he saves time, and faithfully discharges his duty; for if he is addressed by able counsel, he

should give an ear that he may learn; if by one of a humble understanding, still he has a duty to perform in deciding the question rightly, without regard to persons; and in order the better to do so, his attention should be fixed, to make up by his own better experience and learning, for the deficiency of him whom he is hearing. The instances are by no means rare, of a wise and learned Judge taking a point from the hands of counsel, and in their opinions, supporting or rejecting the question by reasons entirely their own. That profound scholar, and learned Lawyer, Judge Story, has frequently, in this manner, displayed the singular strength and vigor of his highly cultivated mind.

A Judge should be upright and honorable, and without favoritism. I have known a Judge privately intimate to a party the propriety of discharging a counsel whom he did not like, and engaging one whom he was pushing forward. I have known this same Judge, endeavour to injure the honest reputation of a lawyer before a crowded court-house, by turning a sound argument into ridicule. He is, however, so justly and generally despised, for his ignorance and presumption, that he has no influence.

But the great defect in a Judge, is want of capacity—of a good education and clear understanding. It is a moral solace, to suppose that he who has neither knowledge nor mind, can impart the one, or decide a question by sale and wholesome principles. With weak-minded and ignorant men, this duty must be altogether a matter of hazard. The community have no security for, or certainty of justice, if he who is to administer it is ignorant of the principles by which it is governed, or too weak to understand or apply its provisions. I knew a Judge who was once not far from your City, who was a sound and learned Lawyer, with a strong and powerful mind. The laws of the land were purely and justly administered by him. But alas! the sun of his judicial worth has gone down, and the community, since then, have had a cheerless, cold, and gloomy night. The successor of this great man, reminds me of the history of Voltaire's seat in the French Academy, after his death: it was gravely debated, whether it should not, as a mark of reverence to his memory, remain forever vacant. 'The proposition passed in the negative; but so far as regarded his immediate successor, it seems to have been acted upon in substance; for Diderot, a small Poet of the day, took his place, and found himself as much at ease as the snail, in La Fontaine's fable, that froze to death in a lobster shell."

Political considerations, or feelings of friendship, should have no influence in the recommendation for, or appointment of a Judge. Some will sign a recommendation because they are asked; some because they desire to refuse; and some to get a rival out of the way, and particular friend provided for, or where he can do them 'more good.' I have known an early and industrious applicant for an office, and the most unsuitable out of twenty, present the best recommendation, and get the commission. You have a Judge who obtained his commission in this way, and will hold it for life, who has not one clear, original, or strong capacity of the mind; who has never been well-grounded in the fundamental and primary principles of Law—whose judgment is awkward, stiff, obstinate, and unyielding—whose mental exertions are uniformly dry, laboured, and costive—who never showed any thing vigorous, vigilant, or bright;—and whose talents were always admitted to be below mediocrity.

You will involuntarily exclaim that he is a disgrace, as he must be a scourge to society; and so he is. All these evils, or most of them, arise from the neglect of a sufficient attention to the subject, by the appointing power; a mere recommendation should never be regarded. The only true and safe criterion, is an undisputed legal fame, with satisfactory evidence from disinterested and certain sources, of other suitable qualifications.

The Aristocracy of the Bar has much influence upon this subject, without its being known; and in order that the danger of relying on this unsafe and perilous source for correct information may be shown, I shall display the materials of which it is composed.

All Aristocracies are to be dreaded;—they monopolize the general advantages of life, and of course deprive some of a share of the blessings intended for man by his Creator. They are often intolerant and abusive, and when so, not merely disturb others in the enjoyment of their rights, but impose upon them heavy burdens by opposition. I am satisfied from personal observation, that the permanently established Nobility of England, is comparatively less pernicious and obnoxious to society, than the miserable masses of rank who stand up in this country. The reasons are obvious.—The man who has sprung from a long line of honorable and certain parentage, knows the fact of his origin is unquestioned and feels no necessity of prating it upon the house-top or at the corners of the streets. But he whose blood burns for puerile distinction, and whose family escutcheons have been blasted by a *gibet for treason*, or coroner's inquest of *Pejo de sec*, feels desperation in his efforts for ascendancy. He who can look back upon the *hure* and *unsullied* reputation of a well ascertained and virtuous lineage, feels a pleasant and conscious sense of honest exaltation; but he will not volunteer a comparison of his adventitious blessings with others.—These men say the least of their claims. It is the rank mushroom of the hour, who has no legitimate ancestors in the tomb, or whose progenitors have sought refuge from justice in flight and the shelter of a borrowed name, or walks at noon-day a convicted felon, that finds

plots, combinations and conspiracies necessary to support his daring strides for aggrandizement and distinction.

It is of these foul and corrupt materials of which the aristocracy of our country is most generally composed, and it is tenfold more intolerant, profligate, and licentious than the privileged orders of any country on earth. The one have conceded to them a legitimate superiority, which they are taught to know the worth of, by condescension and respect towards those beneath them.—The other, instead of holding an admission of any merit, feel their debased and ignoble origin, and are coveting and grasping at the honest reputation of others. The one will have had a chance, at any rate, for a decent breeding; whereas the other, most generally, will have sprung from the dregs of society, and will be characterised by the coarsest vulgarity, or a sickening attempt at pointiness and snivility. These are the plain lines of distinction.

We have amongst us, old and established families, whose ancestors can be traced back by their public services and various lives, to the first settlers of these shores; but I have not known, during an attentive observation of more than fifty years, an instance of this impudent audacity, from a well bred man of good and virtuous stock. It is confined to your haughty family character, and profligates in conscience and honor.—If an office is wanted for one of their crew, all descriptions of impositions and fraud are resorted to.

I know a Lawyer who has been fifteen years at the Bar, and is so proverbially stupid as to shun criticism; and who never earned enough to pay his shoe bills;—whose only claim for his long since discovered in the fact of his unfitness for any profession, and which, according to their system of ethics, justifies the maxim, that he—must be provided for.—They call him 'sound' and 'deep,' and gravely, tho' secretly, offer him as a candidate for Judicial elevation.

To this miserable association there are numerous exceptions—indeed this great bulk of your Bar are composed of well educated, well bred, and honorable men. There will creep into this profession, as there does into all others, those who are a disgrace to it. They are not to be known by their talents, but by their professions; not by their established worth, but by the exterior blandishments and superficial consequence of gentlemen, without any of the qualities, which constitute that character.

My forebodings of a national evil were true, and have been lamentably verified. But I despair not. There is a virtuous people unstained by corruption, and unpolluted by Treason; who will restore the tarnished honor of their betrayed and injured country. The thunders of their just indignation will sound the alarm to millions, and the lightnings of their wrath will blight the dawning glory of a besotted Tyrant and daring Usurper.

In the mean while, I thank God that there is a Senate, upon whose Patriotism and Virtue we may rely, to hold the arm of power and preserve the endangered Liberties of the Nation. There is here but two sentences on this frightful and alarming calamity. The unblushing exaltation and triumph of Federalism and corruption;—and heart-sickening despondency, panic, and horror of every virtuous man and lover of his Country.

A LAWYER.

Feb. 12, 1825.

The following article appeared in the Delaware Gazette of the 11th inst. It is a noble effusion of Patriotism, and a sure presage of redeeming virtue in the Republic.

'It is said that we are sold! and that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS with all his apostasy, his passion, his prejudices, and sacrilegious assassinations of the characters of the best men of the country, is President of the U. States!!!!'

An express is said to have passed through this place yesterday afternoon, who stated that the election was made upon the first ballot; the votes being for Adams 13, for Jackson 7, and for Crawford 4. Who that regards the honor of the nation—who that recollects the high handed measures, and political apostasy of old John Adams—who that reflects upon the conduct of John Quincy Adams; his contractedness, his devotion to self, and his being a slave to his own passions, will not mourn? Believing it to be a curse to the country, we do sincerely lament the event; particularly as we regard it as the result of a most base and shameful desertion of principle on the part of men who are conscious, (if words have any meaning) of his being a very unsuitable man for the office.

On the head of Henry Clay will rest the curses of the country. With an unsettled dispute with Adams, in which he has accused him of having attempted to betray the interests of the country, it seems that he is capable of assisting in elevating this very man to the first office in the country! Where will he hide his contemptible head? He will be surrounded with honest men, who will make him a mark for the finger of scorn to be pointed at; their reproaches will be like the sting of scorpions to his conscience; and from one of the most distinguished stations in the country, he will sink; and be hereafter regarded as an object to be avoided, and his conduct will be a beacon to caution future political gamblers, against treading in his footsteps.

As to Mr. Adams himself, we will venture to predict that he will not long regard himself as fortunate in having been elected. He will be watched with the eyes of an Argus; and though he may sham and fret on account of it, the last







[Proceedings of Congress concluded.]  
Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, allowing an additional drawback on sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom; which was twice read, and committed.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for arming the militia of the District of Columbia; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

**GEORGIA MILITIA CLAIMS.**  
On motion of Mr. Tamm, of Georgia, the House then took up the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, adverse to the Georgia Militia Claims; and the question being on recommitting it to that committee with the following instructions:

"To report a bill making an appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims for services rendered in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794—the appropriation to be conformable to the report of the Secretary of War, made to this House upon the subject of these claims in the year 1803, and to embrace each class of claims respectively, as described by that report."

Mr. Tamm rose, and addressed the House at considerable length, in favor of the recommitment.  
Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, (it was now 4 o'clock) declared himself bound by a sense of duty, to deliver his views on the general subject, which he did at length.

Mr. Hamilton rose in reply, but gave way to a motion for adjournment, which was carried.  
Previous to the adjournment, the message from the President of the U. States, which appears in this day's proceedings of the Senate, was read.

The message was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.  
Mr. Ellis, of Penn., moved that 5000 copies be printed of it; but, while this question was pending, the House adjourned.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 15.**  
Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.  
**UNCLAIMED STOCK DIVIDENDS.**  
The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Livingston, was again read, requiring the names of persons holding unclaimed dividends of U. States stock.

Mr. Storrs moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed, by a large majority.  
Mr. Mercer laid on the table the following:

Resolved, That the 17th standing rule of this House be amended by providing that resolutions be called for after all reports of Select Committees shall have been ordered to lie on the table, and that no bill or resolution shall be taken up until the time shall have elapsed which is allowed for receiving reports and resolutions.

Mr. Stewart laid on the table the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to send to this House the maps, plans, and surveys, referred to in the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, to be placed in the Library for public inspection.

After some short debate, a motion made by Mr. Ellis, to print for the use of the House 3000 copies of the Report of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements, on the surveys of the canal routes between the Potomac and Ohio, Ohio and Erie, Delaware and Raritan, and Buzzard and Barnstable Bays, &c. was agreed to, after being put into the following shape at the suggestion of Mr. Hemphill:

Resolved, That 3,000 copies of the Message of the President of the United States, of the 14th inst., communicating to this House the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, be printed, and that 500 copies thereof be reserved for the use of the next Congress.

A message of the President of the U. States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, with copies of the correspondence relating to the claims of the United States, upon the Government of the Netherlands, was received and laid on the table.

An engrossed bill for arming the militia of the District of Columbia, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

**Highly Important Intelligence.**  
The fate of Peru is at last unequivocally decided. The political influence of Spain is annihilated in these extensive and fertile regions. The schooner Weymouth arrived here last evening in 26 days from Cartagena, brought dispatches for our government containing this important intelligence. They were under the charge of Mr. Anderson, who set out with them early this morning for Washington. On the news reaching Cartagena, the last sailing brig Aspasia, belonging to Messrs. Le Roy, Bayard & Co. of this city, was immediately despatched from that port, direct for London, in ballast.

She sailed on the 13th, January, and no doubt was the first vessel to convey the important intelligence to Europe. The following statement has been handed us by a gentleman who came passenger in the Weymouth:

**Liberation of Peru—Recent Triumph.**  
Lima, Dec. 13, 1824.  
The Liberator's Army, under the command of Gen. Sucre, completely defeated the Spanish army on the 9th, instant on the plains of Guamaniquilla. The commanding general, La Serna, was wounded and taken prisoner, with Generals Canterac, Valdez, Carratala, and other chiefs, officers and men; of course all the enemy's baggage, stores, &c. fell into our hands.

Col. Medina, aid to his Excellency, the Liberator, conducted the operations on the field, and we have to regret the misfortune of his assassination in Peru, by the rebels of that place. All the authorities in the vicinity of the scene of action, officially announced the triumph of our arms, and add that General Canterac, who remained in command, on La Serna's being wounded, capitulated to Gen. Sucre, with the express stipulation that the fortress of Callao should be surrendered to the Liberator's Army.

The 9th of December!—The day has reached its meridian splendor that dawned at Junin at the opening of the year. The Spaniards incurred the subjugation of America, with that army which no longer exists. The plains of Guamaniquilla have witnessed the victory that closed the war of independence of the continent of Columbia. There was decided the question which divides Europe, which directly and nearly concerns America, which is all important to the human race, and the influence of which, no doubt, will be felt by thousands and thousands of succeeding generations. This question is, whether the world is to be governed by the absolute power of a few legitimates, or whether the epoch is now at hand when the nations are to enjoy their liberties, and their rights. In a word, the liberating army has solved the problem, and has raised the last monument that was wanting to crown its glory. Gratitude will inscribe upon it the names of the conquerors of Guamaniquilla, and of the illustrious genius who has directed the war, who has saved Peru, and who, in the occurrences of —, has but found new avenues to glory. His fame will endure till the destruction of the world. This is a prescient avowed to-day by all hearts that pant for liberty.

The annexed was received by a respectable mercantile house in this city.

**Cartagena, 13th Jan. 1825.**  
The sch. Fame, which arrived last evening in 6 days from Chagres, brings the important intelligence that the Spanish army in Peru, was totally defeated by the Colombians under General Sucre, on the plains of Guamaniquilla on the 9th Dec. last. The Viceroy and Generals Canterac and Valdez, were taken prisoners; the first was severely wounded. I have seen a copy of the official account transmitted by the Secretary of Bolivar to the Intendant of Panama, and by him sent to the Intendant of this place, which not only states the above, but also requests, that the reinforcements which are on the way to Peru may be detained, as they have no longer any occasion for them. There is so little doubt of the truth of it here, that the Venezuela frigate is ordered to sail the very moment she is ready, to carry the news to England.

This news was brought to Panama by an English ship despatched by the English Consul, and resident at Lima, who immediately on his arrival at Chagres, chartered an American sch. to convey him to Charleston, and was to have sailed from Chagres four days since. He was to proceed from Charleston to England immediately.

At Cartagena the intelligence was celebrated with great rejoicings, and it may now be considered as definitively settled, that the acknowledgment of the independence of South America by all the European powers will immediately and inevitably follow. The war in Peru, we had already been informed, alone stood in the way of England's acknowledging the independence of Colombia, and that being now brought to a successful termination, the next thing we are authorised to expect will be an unqualified recognition of the independence of all South America. All this might have been anticipated without any pretensions to the gift of instinct.

**This day is Published, by H. S. Tanner,**  
Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets,  
**The Mariner's Atmospheric Register, or Weather Book:**  
Comprehended in thirteen sheets, constructed for recording the variations of the Marine Barometer and Thermometer, the latitude, longitude, direction of the wind, state of the weather, and other useful remarks for every day in the year, and for a period of three years; with rules for judging the change and alteration of the weather, by the barometer, by which a correct knowledge may be acquired of the approach of gales of wind and storms at sea.—Illustrated by some practical remarks and examples, demonstrating the great utility of a work of this description.

**Obituary.**  
Died, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at his house in Quebec, HENRY BLAKESTONE, Esq. (eldest son of the late Sir W. Blakestone, the distinguished Commentator on the Laws of England), for many years his Majesty's Counsel for the district of Quebec.

**ALMANACK.**  
FEBRUARY.  
15 Tuesday 6 59 53 31 0 25  
16 Wednesday 6 57 53 31 1 3  
17 Thursday 6 55 53 31 1 37  
18 Friday 6 54 53 31 2 6  
19 Saturday 6 53 53 31 2 37  
20 Sunday 6 52 53 31 3 6  
21 Monday 6 50 53 31 3 53

**PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
Ship Moss, Pennell, 115 days from Batavia, with mds. to H. Pratt. Left Oct. 20, ship Congress, Knickerbocker, of Boston, had her cargo on board and would sail for Europe in a few days; ship Maine, Shillaber, of Boston, loading for the north of Europe, in a few days; brig Thule, Foulke, (former captain, Baker, having left her) waiting cargo; brig Banyan, Neal, of Salem, had arrived a short time previous from Panama, on the west coast of Sumatra. Ship Jane, Knickerbocker, of Marblehead, had sailed a short time previous for Manila. Ship, Feb. 4, at 2, 26, 43 7 11, W. brig Margaret, Warner, of Philadelphia 43 days from St. Andrea for Havana, had experienced very rough weather. Feb. 7, at 2, 29, 42 12 7, 12, boarded ship Pacific, Davis, of N. York, 3 days from Baltimore, for New Orleans, who had supplied us with a cargo of water and some vegetables. Feb. 10, at 3, 20, long 76, W. spoke sch. Anity, 25 days from St. Domingo, for Phila.  
Ship Delaware, Hamilton, Liverpool—mdse. S. Spackman.  
Brig Borrell, Donnell, Trinidad, Cuba, 25 days from mds. to S. Lytle & Newman. Guba Florida, W. by N. distant six or seven leagues, saw a ship and a schooner on our harbor bow, the long in the same direction with us; the above schooner, we saw the third day before her action in a heavy sea on the north east, at 3 P. M. The ship Selma, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, she bore down on us, and showed her colors, and informed us that the above schooner was a pirate, and he wished to keep in company with us—he said that the schooner had been trying him all the forenoon. The schooner bore down with the ship, but finding she intended speaking us, she hauled her wind to the north west, another ship being in sight. 20 miles to the south west, no doubt the schooner, captured her, as we saw nothing more of her; calm all night. Rated company with the Selma on the 29th of Jan. at 25 57 long 79. Left at Trinidad, Jan. 27, ship Ananta, Hull, of and for Baltimore, loading; sch. Lucy, Tinsley, for do. 8 or 10 days; brig Keabawa, Lee, of and for Boston, 5 or 6 days; brig William, Clark, of and for New-York, 6 or 8 days; brig Mary B. Baker, Naudam, of and for Philadelphia, loading; brig Harp, Shankland, of do. discharging; brig Merchant, of Hartford, and Jacob, of Rhode Island, just arrived.  
Brig William & Thomas, Brazier, N. Orleans, 23 days; mds. S. Russell.  
Brig Pleasant, Bailey, New-York, 3 days; Tiers & Myrie.  
Sch. Logan, Denison, New-York, 3 days; J. G. Stacy.  
Ship Sally & Amelia, Doughty, N. York, three days; ballast, captain.  
Schooner George Washington, Dawson, hence, for Alameda, was spoken off Tortugas, 15 days out.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 17.**  
Cleared ship Hamlet, Price, N. Orleans; brig Helen Patterson, Sligo, Moore, Humphreys, Galway; Liza, Mason, Linerick; Jane, Fowler, St. Paul; sch. Superior, Russell, Havana; Esther, Bowen, Martinique.  
Arrived ship Concordia, Bailey, for N. Orleans, and 11 for the Bar, with cotton. Passengers, B. Veal and one other.  
Ship Charlotte, Hitchcock, 18 days from Curacao, with coffee, indigo, salt, &c. Passengers, Captain Ross, and three of the crew of the brig Wm. Ezra, of and for N. York, for Curacao. Capt. B. states, that the W. E. was totally lost, with most of her cargo, Jan. 11, on the S. E. point of Baranra.  
Brig France, Tupper, 15 days from N. Orleans, for the Bar, with cotton.  
Brig Fairy, Brewin, 6 weeks from Liverpool, with dry goods, coal, &c.  
Dutch brig Anna Elizabeth, Brunum, 26 days from Curacao, with salt and logwood.

**CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Feb. 9.**  
Arrived, Caroline, of Philadelphia; Haver, from Philadelphia; discharging; Caroline, of Philadelphia, from Tennessee, for Philadelphia, in 5 or 6 days.

**NOTICE**  
To Owners of Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia.  
County Commissioner's Office.  
That all taxes not paid before the first of April, 1825, for the year 1824, will be returned to, and registered in this office, and that an addition of 6 per centum will be charged thereon, until paid according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed on the third day of February, 1824.

Jeremiah Peirson,  
John Markland,  
Conrad Wile,  
Commissioners.

**Scotch, Irish, and Monongahela Whiskey.**  
A few punches Real Scotch Whiskey, equal to the celebrated *Emulation Potage*. Irish Whiskey, very old, and high proof. 4th proof *Rye Whiskey*, distilled in wooden stills, by steam, a very wholesome spirit, made purely from Rye. For sale by  
James Gowen,  
No. 69, South Third street, corner of Dock.

**EZRA T. GARRETT,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
No. 177 Race street, above Fifth, north side, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received with the latest fashions, a large assortment of London superfine cloths and cassimeres; together with *fat Velvets*, and other fashionable vestings;—All of which he will make up on such terms as will render full satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom; and having as good workmen under his employ as the city affords, he flatters himself that he can have every garment made to the newest and most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice.  
N. B.—Persons furnishing their own Cloths can have them made and trimmed on the most reasonable terms.  
Feb. 4—Star.

**To Artists.**  
The Lectures on Anatomy as applied to the Arts, to be delivered by P. O. de Bell, will commence on Monday the 14th instant, in the Pennsylvania Academy of fine Arts, and until the course is completed, a Lecture will be given every Monday and Friday, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.  
The committee of arrangement will assemble at the Academy, on Thursday the 1st and Friday the 11th, from ten till two o'clock, for the purpose of discussing topics to those who are entitled to the privileges of the institution; and with the exception of the Directors, Academicians, and the Artists who are not recognized by the committee, no person can receive a ticket without producing a certificate from an Academician, stating that the individual is regularly engaged in the practice or study of the Fine Arts.

**THOS. DOUGLITY, No. 45, Sanson street.**  
**CHAS. B. LAWRENCE, corner of Sanson and Third streets.**  
**JOHN NEAGLE, No. 116, Walnut street.**  
Committee of Arrangement.  
John Neagle,  
Secretary of Pennsylvania Academicians.  
Feb. 8, 1825.

**Country Merchants,**  
Will find it their interest before purchasing any article in the Book and Stationery Line, to call at  
**J. GRIGGS'**  
Cheap Cash, Wholesale Book and Stationery Store,  
No. 2, North Fourth street, opposite Yale's Hotel, and examine his stock and prices. As his purchases are made at auction, and for cash at private sale, he feels confident they will prove satisfactory to those who may favour him with a call. His terms are *Cash or City Acceptances*.  
and 17—181st

**Lionel Lincoln,**  
By the Author of the Spy, &c. just received at the  
**Franklin Library,**  
No. 98, North 6th street, 5 doors above Cherry st.—Where may be had all the late publications; as likewise a choice selection of the most admired Novels, Romances, Tales, &c.  
Terms of the Library:  
Subscribers pay in advance \$5 per annum—\$2 75 for Six Months—\$1 50 for Three Months—75 Cents for one Month—with the privilege of changing books daily.  
Non-Subscribers pay 12 1/2 cents for the loan of an octavo volume; or 64 cents for a duodecimo or smaller volume, per week.  
17 Catalogues to be had at the Library.  
Feb. 8

**Promissory Notes and Drafts,**  
That are negotiable, discounted, and money procured on security. Apply to  
**Charles M. Page,**  
No. 3, North Sixth street, near Market.  
Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.  
Jan 7—161

**The Subscriber**  
Having invented some of the most useful salves, for the healing of corns and burns; likewise syring for colds; those medicines will be warranted not to fail in their operation; and the public will not be deceived by calling and making a single trial of their value, at the E. corner of Sixth and Pine streets.  
**Mrs. Sarah Levering.**  
Feb. 16—6in.

**Notice to the Journey-Men Book-binders of Philadelphia.**  
The Association of Journey-men Book-Binders, will meet, in future, at Mr. Tyler's Long Room, in Bank Alley, the first Friday in each month; and punctual attendance is requested on the first stated meeting, as business of importance will be transacted.  
P. V. L. Secretary.  
Feb. 16.

**Demijohns.**  
5000 superior quality Demijohns, various sizes, made at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories—For sale by T. W. DYOTT, Corner of Second and Race streets.  
Feb. 17—41st

**FREE AND EASY.**  
**Burns TURHEAD—Bank street.**  
WILLIAM TURHEAD again takes the liberty and has the honour of informing the lovers of harmony and conviviality, that his "Free and Easy" will open this evening, the 22nd inst., and continue every Monday and Saturday, for the Season.  
Those gentlemen who have so kindly favoured him with their company for these four seasons past, and his friends generally, are politely invited to attend.  
To prevent intrusion from boys, tickets will be had at the bar for 64 cents each, payable in refreshments.  
Relishes always ready. Liquors, neat as imported.  
Genuine Irish Whiskey Punch as usual.  
MUSICIANS.  
Kent Bugle and Violin. Mr. F. Eberle Clayonnet. Mr. Myers Violoncello and Guitar. Mr. Myers N. B. Gentlemen who may wish to have good Musicians for Military Parades, Cotillon Parties, Serenading, &c. can be supplied at the shortest notice.  
Sept. 27—mwf

**State Fencibles.**  
The Company will assemble (parade order) on Tuesday next, the 22d day of February, at 9 o'clock, at Chase's (Theatre Hotel).  
By Order of the Captain.  
**G. Binder, O. S.**

**Washington Blues.**  
Will assemble (Parade Order) on Tuesday 22d day of February, at 9 o'clock, A.M. at Holahan's Hotel.  
**N. Gates, O. S.**

**Insolvents**  
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions corrected and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on reasonable terms, on application at  
**No. 3, North 6th Street.**  
Near Market.  
Office open every evening till 8 o'clock.  
Jan. 4—181st

**Notice to Manufacturers.**  
Proposals will be received at this office, to furnish for the use of the United States Army, for the year 1825, the following enumerated articles of American manufacture, viz:  
Blue cloth, dyed in indigo, 6-4 wide,  
Grey twilled cloth, 6-4 wide,  
Cotton drilling, unbleached, 7-8 wide,  
Cotton drilling, do. 3-4 wide,  
Cotton shirting, do. 7-8 wide,  
Flannel shirting, of cotton and wool, 7-8 wide,  
Woolen blankets,  
Woolen half stockings, Germantown manufacture, per dozen pairs,  
Woolen foot socks, do. do. per dozen pairs,  
Woolen gloves, do. do. per dozen pairs,  
Spades, per dozen, Drums, complete.  
To be delivered at the U. States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, and to be subject to strict inspection. Samples of the foregoing articles will be exhibited at this office.  
The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed "Proposals," and will be received until the 20th of February, 1825.  
Commissary General's Office, Philadelphia, }  
Jan. 22d, 1825.

**C. Irvine,**  
Commissary General of Purchases.  
Jan. 21—41st

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**  
Fifteenth Class—New Series.  
To be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.  
**Sixty Numbers—eight balls to be drawn.**  
1. A large proportion of this Lottery, is put up in parcels of 20 Tickets, embracing all the Combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than \$64, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for Capital Prizes.  
These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must of necessity draw, each difference being for a

Whole Package \$85 60 | Single Ticket \$7 00  
Half do. 42 30 | Half do. 3 50  
Quarter do. 21 15 | Quarter do. 1 75  
Eighth do. 10 75 | Eighth do. 88

**SCHEME.**  
1 Prize of 30000 is \$30000  
1 do. 10000 is 10000  
2 Prizes of 5000 is 10000  
2 do. 2128 is 4256  
20 do. 1000 is 20000  
30 do. 500 is 15000  
52 do. 100 is 5200  
104 do. 50 is 5200  
1500 do. 16 is 20800  
10508 do. 8 84864

12120 Prizes, \$205320  
22100 Blanks, \$205320  
34220 Tickets, at 6 dollars, \$205320  
In this Scheme, with eight drawn balls, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1456 with two numbers on; and 10508 with one number on. Those tickets with none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.  
To determine the rate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to \$30, 00  
That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000  
Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000  
Those having on them the 1st, 6th and 8th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2,128  
Those 20, having on them the 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th, and 6th; 3d, 4th, and 7th; 3d, 4th, and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th; 5th, 7th and 8th; each 1000  
All others (being 30 Tickets) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500  
The 52 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos., and those two the 4th and 5th, will each be entitled to 100  
The 104 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos., and those two the 6th and 7th, or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50  
All others (being 1300) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 16  
And those having on them any one of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608, or 1326 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to 8  
No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize.  
Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.  
If Prizes in every Lottery conducted by the subscribers, will be taken in payment for tickets.  
Clubs will be accommodated on the usual terms. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.  
**J. B. Yates,**  
**A. McIntyre,**  
Managers,  
No. 121, Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.  
Jan. 19

**FRANKLIN LIBRARY.**  
No. 48, South 3d Street near Girard's Bank.  
Lionel Lincoln by the Author of the Spy; Greer in 1823 and 1824, by Col. Stanhope; Hall's Account of the Colombian Republic; A Day in Athens by Miss Wright; Recollections of Lord Byron by Dallas; Tales of an American Landlord; Valley of the Shanandoi; Peep at the Pilgrims; Redwood, Saratoga; Hobomok; Highlanders; &c. &c.  
Feb. 9.

**To Surveyors and Others.**  
Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, manufactured by the subscriber. Orders left at No. 58 Chestnut street, or at the manufactory, No. 224 South Third street. The patent right of a rectangular protractor, invented by N. Goodwin, of Connecticut, for sale; apply as above.  
**William J. Young.**  
Feb. 14—41y

**20 cases super Bird's Eye Hdkfs.**  
**Super Black Silk** do.  
Entitled to debutante, and for sale by  
**KITCHEN & LOCKHART,**  
No. 163, Market street.  
Jan. 29—d

**A New Coal Grate.**  
A new Coal Grate for sale cheap. Apply at the office of the *Columbian Observer*.  
dec. 21

**Insolvent Debtors**  
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for Two Dollars, on application at No. 7, North 6th street, one door below South Alley.  
Feb. 9—d

**Money to Loan,**  
On Mortgage in small sums, on Real Estate in the city or county of Philadelphia. Apply to  
**P. I. Witbohn,**  
Conveyancer, No. 103, South Second Street.  
Feb. 9—41st

**Auctions.**  
**General Agent and Commission Business**  
**BY JAMES WOOD,**  
No. 32 South Front street.  
Being authorised to sell all description of merchandise at auction, begs leave to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in general, assuring them that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.  
**Days of Sale.**  
Tuesday and Friday afternoon—Dry Goods.  
Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings—Book Sale.  
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings—Hardware, &c.  
**Domestic Manufactures.**  
The manufacturers of domestic goods are respectfully informed, that every Thursday morning will be devoted exclusively to the sale of all kinds of domestic manufactures. It is thought by this means, that these goods will be brought more fully and directly before the purchasers, whose views will hereby be more immediately fixed upon them. The first sale will be held on Thursday the 12th August. Liberal advances will be made when required.  
American goods of all kinds received for sale, on commission; household furniture for public or private sale, and cash advanced.

**Grates and Fenders.**  
The agency of three manufacturers is now established at the Furniture Auction store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut street, where is now on hand, elegant Lehigh Coal Grates, Brass and Iron Wire Fenders, on sale, by wholesale or retail; these articles are warranted of the best workmanship, and worthy the attention of housekeepers or country buyers. A demand for any quantity can be supplied.  
**Piano Fortes, &c.**  
4 piano fortes, 2 new and 2 second hand, 1 superior and elegant, for sale at the furniture auction store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut, up stairs.  
Also, 1 fine barrel organ, plays 60 tunes; 3 fine violins.  
**Card—To Paper-Makers.**  
Liberal advances in cash made on all consignments of Paper, to be sold at private sale, for a given time, before offered at public sale.

**Dry Goods.**  
This day, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store, 40 packages Seasonable Dry Goods, in lots, on a credit of three months, for all sums above \$200.  
Also, at the commencement of the dry goods sale, 1 sofa, 1 bureau, and 1 table.

**Book Sale.**  
This Evening.  
At the auction store, up stairs.  
A collection of Books, Stationery, &c.  
Also, at the book sale, 15 Melish's Maps of the United States.  
**Hardware and Fancy Goods, &c.**  
Tomorrow Evening.  
At the auction store, up stairs.  
A large and general assortment of Hardware & Fancy Goods, viz:  
Elegant fashionable commode knobs, assorted patterns, plated pencil cases, sensors on cards, knives, do. spectacles in cases, steel thimbles; white metal do. locks; and irons; lead pencils; beads; bristles; with wrought plated hats; cane hats; finger rings; necklaces; in boxes; bonnets; breast pins; seals on cards; velvet purses; segars; pursa clasps; velvet ribbons; shawls and tongs.

**Variegated and White Soap.**  
Also, to close a concern, 20 boxes of variegated soap, of good quality, 20 do. white do.  
**Transparent Soap.**  
Also, 20 boxes transparent soap, of a superior quality, in lots to suit purchasers.  
**Ready Made Clothing.**  
A quantity of ready made clothing, in good order, viz. pantaloons, waistcoats, coats, &c.  
**Clock Maker's Lathes**  
On Saturday evening.  
At the Hardware Sale, two very superior clock maker's lathes.

**Furniture at Auction.**  
On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at the Furniture Auction Store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut street.  
4 bureaus, mantle and pier glasses, 2 prints in elegant gilt frames, of Washington's Address, &c. the Declaration of Independence, by Binns, 1 second hand mantle glass, 1 second hand side board, 1 piano forte, carpet, 1 book case & secretary, dining, card & breakfast tables, 1 8 day clock, beds, bedsteads, chairs, &c. &c.

**By T. B. Freeman & Son.**  
No. 8, S. Third street.  
T. B. Freeman & Son having received from the Governor of the State, in addition to their present license, a special license for the Sale of Horser Carriages, &c. respectfully inform the public that regular sales will be held every Tuesday and Friday mornings, for the present, at the Stables of the late William T. Stockton, in South Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where those who may be desirous to favour them with their business, in the above line, will find good stabling and carriage room.

**Book Auction.**  
This Evening.  
At 7 o'clock at the Auction Store, A share in the Academy of Fine Arts. Also, a variety of Books.  
Among them are, American Encyclopedia, 4 vrs. with gilt backs; Analytic Magazine, 10 vrs; Thomas's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Murray's Materia Medica; Fordyce on Fevers; Scott's Works, gilt, 7 vrs; Howe's Paintings; Shakespeare, 10 vrs. elegant binding; Lee's Memoirs; Johnson's Poets; 3 vrs; Quarto Bibles; Ovid's Art of Love; Dr. Johnson's Poems; Watts's Psalms and Hymns, in extra binding; Dodd on Death; Russels; Plutarch's Lives, 4 vrs.  
A Society of Medical and Miscellaneous and other books, cap and quarto paper, quills and slates.

**Public Sale.**  
On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, at our Auction Mart, No. 8, South Third st. will be sold, Household Furniture of different kinds; among it there are sideboards; chairs; beds; bedsteads; dining, breakfast, and other tables; washstands; looking, unmade, pier, toilet, and chamber glasses. Also, a pyramid and a tea plate stove.  
**Additional.**  
3 doz. chamber looking glasses, to close an invoice.  
Also, an eight day kitchen clock that keeps time well, without reserve.

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